Екзаменаційна робота
Спеціальність «D8 Право», «D9 Міжнародне право», «293 Міжнародне право»

I. <u>Make a presentation.</u>

"Constitutional Law"

II. <u>1. Read text 1. Read the text and match choices (A–H) to (1–5).</u>

1. _____

Are you concerned that people worry about crime? They do. Every day we read it in the papers. A severe crime has been committed, the police have arrested someone, has appeared in court and has appealed to his innocence but has been found guilty of his crime. We are all very eased in mind that the criminal is being punished for his misdeeds and innocent citizens can sleep safely and peacefully at night.

2. _____

Nevertheless, what happens next? We all hope that the prisoner will benefit from society's compensation, that a spell in prison will rehab him, he will change for better and become like us. We hope that when he is eventually released and let loose on the streets, he will be a good character, the threat of another spell in prison being a suitable deterrent which will stop him from breaking the law again.

3. _____

Evidently, let's face it. The reality is usually very different. The prisoner may be released on parole, before the end of his sentence. He will try to re-enter society. But then he often becomes a victim himself, unable to find work and rejected by society. It isn't long before he's back in jail again.

4. _____

What can we do to the criminal to make sure he doesn't commit another crime? There are alternatives to prison such as community service in which he will provide some assistance to those around him. Or he can pay a large fine. Alternatively, we could establish a more severe system of punishment, including corporal one and capital punishment, but we like to consider ourselves humane and the idea of beating or executing someone is revolting to us.

5. _____

We need to be tough not on the criminal, but on the cause of the crime. We should spend less of the taxpayer's money funding the judges and lawyers and other people who work for the legal system, and put the money instead into supporting impoverished areas which are the breeding grounds for crime. We consider that everybody needs a good chance in life. This is a good step forward for the next generation.

A. Dealing with the roots of crime
B. Public attitude to crime
C. Taking benefits from public assistance
D. Expectations versus reality
E. Offenders should be dealt with by other means than custody
F. Expecting prisoners to put their lives back on track
G. Vague future of criminals
H. Legal system reform

2. Read text 2. Read the text and for questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B. C or D).

Hundreds of British properties suspected of belonging to corrupt politicians, tax evaders and criminals could be seized by enforcement agencies under tough new laws designed to tackle London's reputation as a haven for dirty money. Huge amounts of corrupt wealth are laundered through the capital's banks. Much of it ends up in real estate, and in other assets such as luxury cars, art and jewelry.

The criminal finances bill is designed to close a loophole which has left the authorities powerless to seize property from overseas criminals. It will introduce the concept of "unexplained wealth orders". The Serious Fraud Office, HM Revenue and Customs and other agencies will be able to apply to the high court for an order forcing the owner of an asset to explain how they obtained the funds to purchase it. The orders will apply to property and other assets worth more than £100,000. If the owner fails to demonstrate that a home or piece of jewelry was acquired using legal sources of income, agencies will be able to seize it.

The law targets not just criminals, but politicians and public officials, known as "politically exposed persons". There are some hundreds of properties in the UK strongly suspected to have been acquired with the proceeds of corruption. This will provide low-hanging fruit for immediate action by law enforcement agencies, if those agencies are properly resourced. Unexplained wealth orders will also help expose the owners of properties. Most owners of these companies hide behind anonymous trusts, or nominee directors and shareholders. In a single 50-storey apartment complex in London a quarter of the flats are held through offshore companies. Those targeted will not need to be resident in the UK. As long as their assets are in the UK, an order can be enforced. The law will apply to property acquired before it is introduced.

The bill also contains stronger seizure and forfeiture powers designed to make it easier for police and investigators to freeze bank accounts and confiscate assets such as jewelry and art, which are harder to seize under current laws.

"We will not stand by and watch criminals use the UK to launder their dirty money or fund terrorism," said the security minister. "This legislation will ensure the UK is taking a world- leading role in cracking down on corruption and send a clear message to criminals - we will take your liberty and your money."

Campaigners say that for the new law to be effective, agencies must be given the financial and political support to take powerful and wealthy individuals to court. The responsibility to ensure that any stolen wealth flowing into the country is stopped, frozen, UK has a and ultimately returned to the people from whom it was stolen.

6. Why does London have a reputation of a haven for dirty money?

A. Up to S100bn of tainted cash could be passing through the UK each year.

B. Corrupt politicians, tax evaders and criminals launder billions of dollars.

C. Corrupt politicians are still finding the UK to be a safe haven for their ill-gotten gains.

D. London's property market has allegedly become a safe haven for laundering money.

7. What changes would be expected after passing the criminal finances bill?

A. London would be a safe and convenient place for money-launderers.

B. The British capital would be regarded as a haven for corrupt wealth.

C. The UK capital would become insecure place for those who are involved in criminal finances offences.

D. London would be a tough place for overseas criminals.

8. How could the UK benefit from passing the new law?

A. The UK would contribute to the worldwide anti-corruption and anti-money- laundering actions.

B. Law enforcement agencies would get a powerful tool for corruption crackdown.

C. The Serious Fraud Office, HM Revenue and Customs and other agencies will be properly staffed and resourced.

D. The UK would restore its reputation as a corruption-free area.

9. According to the text what do "unexplained wealth orders" mean?

A .forfeiting of assets

B. seizing the real estates and other assets acquired illegally

C. requiring the explanation and proving legal sources of income for purchasing the property
D. ordering by law enforcement agencies to explain the funds used to purchase the property

10. The following agencies in the UK are responsible for implementing the criminal finances legislation EXCEPT:

A. The Serious Fraud Office
B. Police and investigators
C. HM Revenue and Customs
D. Transparency International

3. Read text 3. Read the text and for questions (11–20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A father who took his daughter out of school for a holiday has lost his (**11**) _____ the Supreme Court, in a landmark (**12**) _____ at with "wide-ranging implications" for local authorities.
Jon Platt took his daughter out of school for seven days (**13**) _____ the head teacher refusing his request to do so. He was issued with a fixed penalty notice but (**14**) _____ to pay and was prosecuted (**15**) _____ the Education Act 1996 for failing to secure his daughter's regular attendance at school.
Platt (**16**) _____ that his daughter was a regular attender, with an attendance record of 92.3%.
Trevor Griffiths, partner at Sharpe Pritchard, who (**17**) _____ the Solicitor to the Isle of Wight Council, said: "The Supreme Court's judgment clarifies a point of (**18**) _____ that has wide-ranging implications for local authorities across England and Wales.
"This case sets a strong (**19**) _____ that ensures local authorities are able to act to make sure that all children attend school in accordance with the rules of their school, so that they receive the best (**20**) _____ education."

11	**A**	Request	**B**	Application	**C**	Appeal	**D**	Petition
12	**A**	Idea	**B**	View	**C**	Thought	**D**	Judgment
13	**A**	Despite	**B**	Despite of	**C**	Although	**D**	Though
14	**A**	Object	**B**	Denied	**C**	Refused	**D**	Dismissed
15	**A**	Over	**B**	Under	**C**	For	**D**	According
16	**A**	Argued	**B**	Demanded	**C**	Questioned	**D**	Denied
17	**A**	Functioned	**B**	Performed	**C**	Acted for	**D**	Presented
18	**A**	Rule	**B**	Principle	**C**	Legacy	**D**	Law
19	**A**	Accident	**B**	Case	**C**	Incident	**D**	Precedent
20	**A**	Possible	**B**	Probable	**C**	Obvious	**D**	Evident

4. Read text 4. For questions (21–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

21. The case ... before they arrived home.
A. reported **B.** was being reported
C. had been reported **D.** has been reported
22. I ... a parcel by an unknown person yesterday.
A. gave **B.** was given
C. have been given **D.** have given
23. Robert Gibbs, the great plane robber ... the police yesterday.
A. was arrested by **B.** has arrested
C. arrested **D.** arrested by
24. My suitcase … from the hotel room.
A. stole **B.** was stolen
C. has stolen **D.** was being stolen
25. Last night I … by the police as I was driving home.
A. stopped **B.** was stopped
C. have been stopped **D.** have stopped
26. We hope that an agreement ... .

A. was arrived **B.** will be arrived at
C. arrived **D.** will arrive

27. Your key must … before 11:30 a.m.
A. return **B.** be returned
C. be returning **D.** have returned

28. Because of an extremely high accident rate, restrictions on teenagers' driving … at the next City Council meeting.
A. will discuss **B.** will be discussing
C. are discussed **D.** will be discussed

29. Many of the early British settlers in Australia were criminals who were able not … by agreeing to live on and develop the land there.
A. be imprisoned **B.** to be imprisoned
C. to imprison **D.** being imprisoned

30. The government has announced that taxesn ... .
A. are raised **B.** will be raised
C. will raise **D.** had been raised

31. I was announced that the international treaty against weather warfare ... and had gone into effect.
A. would have been ratified **B.** is ratified
C. had been ratified **D.** was ratified

32. The house where the dead man was found ... by the police to prevent it from being antered and the evidence interfered with.
A. is guarded **B.** is been guarded
C. will guard **D.** is being guarded

33. A police car came when the injured man ... the road.
A. was being carried off **B.** has been carried off
C. was been carrying off **D.** was carried off

34. The notorious spy ... from the country.
A. was being deported **B.** deported
C. was deported **D.** has deported

35. Your brother ... unless he pays his fine
A. will release **B.** is released
C. will be released **D.** will not be released

36. My parents decided that we … my birthday on Saturday.
A. would celebrate **B.** celebrated
C. shall celebrate **D.** celebrate

37. Mike hoped that his friend … him with his car.
A. would help **B.** helped
C. will help **D.** help

38. The children were afraid of making any noise — Mom ….
A. was sleeping **B.** had been sleeping
C. slept **D.** sleep

39. He gave all his money to me because he … me.
A. would trust **B.** had trusted
C. trusted **D.** trust

40. The police found out that Bob Slant … in London's suburbs at that time.
A. had been living **B.** lived
C. lives **D.** will live